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I gave a jerk with all my might,
And twitched him out of town.

And then I made a little box,
About four acres square,
And in that little box
I placed my money fair.

When I set out for Turkeyshire
I travelled like an ox,
And in my breeches pocket
I placed that little box.

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. — The second of the preceding pieces will be somewhat elucidated by the title of the following rhyme, obtained in Germantown, Pa. It will be seen that Jack is described as something of a giant himself:—

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

When I was a little boy, to London I did go;
I went upon the steeple, my valor for to show.
Then came along a giant, his head was to the sky;
He looked down upon me as he came stalking by.
He bantered me to wrestle, to wrestle, fight, and run;
I beat him out of all his play, and killed him when I'd done.

Then the people said they'd pay me rich, both in silver and in gold,
If I would drag the monster forth from out their city-fold.
So I took him by the nape of the neck, his legs hung dangling down;
I gave him a jerk with all my might, and I jerked him out of town.

And then I made a little box about four acres square,
And in that little box I placed my money fair;
When I set out for Turkeyshire, I travelled like an ox,
And in my breeches pocket I placed that little box.

The song of "Dickey Diller" appears to relate to the fortunes of the grain of wheat, described as the wife of the farmer, whose name is arranged to rhyme with "the miller."

W. W. N.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOLK-NAMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. — Lord Cholmondeley, whom his friends call Chumley, and St. Leger, known to patrons of the turf as Sellinjer, are but two instances, among hundreds equally peculiar, that familiarize us with the extraordinary discrepancies between the spelling and pronunciation of English proper names. During a recent sojourn in the State of South Carolina, I observed some transformations quite as curious as these noted English examples, and with the assistance of Dr. J. M. McBryde, President of the University of South Carolina, and other friends, I collected a number of the folk-names that obtain in this and adjoining sections of the country, and whose spelling and

pronunciation show striking disagreements. The transformations are due in part to a natural tendency to contraction, but chiefly result from attempts to anglicize the French and German names introduced by the Huguenots and foreign immigrants early in the settlement of the country. These corruptions are very irregular and inconsistent among themselves, defying all attempts to systematize them. Some changes indeed are unaccountable, save by the whim of the speakers.

A few examples come from Virginia, two of which are notable: Brockenbrough is contracted to Brökenb'rö;¹ Taliaferro is universally pronounced Tolliver; and Enroughty is pronounced Darby. This latter extraordinary but well-established case may be due to the dropping of a portion of a compound name, Enroughty-Darby, preserving the spelling of the first part and the pronunciation of the second.

The names prevalent in South Carolina may for convenience be examined in three groups, French, English, and German, according to their origin.

The French name Bellot, properly Bellô, is pronounced Bellôte; but Bacot is called Băcôte. Deschamps is pronounced Dayshāmps (*ʃ* and *s* being plainly heard); on the other hand, the somewhat analogous Desportes is pronounced Dėssportes. De Saussure, a name of scientific renown, is degraded into Dėsseshure. Gaillard becomes in the mouths of the people Gillyárd (*g* hard), and Guignard becomes Ginyard (*g* hard); in both of these the final *r* is sounded. Gaubert is pronounced Gōbürt; Gibert, Jibűrt; and Gignilliat, Jínilăt. Galluchat is sounded Gallyshāw, and Gourdin as if written Gou'dyne. Horry loses its initial, and becomes Orée; Huger in like manner is Ujée; but Horger remains Hōrger (hard *g*). In contrast to these the name Porcher is always sounded Porshāy. Mellichamp is scarcely improved by being pronounced Mellishāmp (the *ʃ* being sounded); nor is Villepigue rendered more attractive by the sound-form Villypig.

Prisleau is hardly recognizable as Prăylô, nor Legaré as Legrée; while Moragne shows how difficult English-speaking persons find this combination of letters, becoming Mōryny.

Couturier is disguised as Kutrēēr, and Trapier as Trapēēr. Boulware, whose French origin is doubtful, is pronounced Bōlūr. Dubose is sometimes called Dubosk, though the final *c* (of Dubosc) has long since been replaced by *s*.

Beauchamp leaves no traces of "fine field" in being transformed into the English Beechām. The monosyllabic Pou is pronounced Pew.

The correct pronunciation of names of French origin is, however, not wholly forgotten, for Manigault (Mănigō) and Lesesne (Lesăyne) follow the orthodox forms.

Among those that plainly show their English origin are the following: Stevenson is shortened to Stinson, and Colcolough to Cokeley; also Moultrie to Moo'try. The familiar name Sinclair, which is itself a corruption of St. Clare, is changed to Sinkler, but this will surprise no one familiar with

¹ The vowel signs are those of Webster's *International Dictionary*.

the English sound of St. John, Sínjün. Dyches is not Ditches, but Dykes; Cheves replaces its *es* by *is*, and becomes Chivis; while Scréven, under the same unwritten law, becomes Scriven. The Scotch McDowell is sometimes contracted to M'Döle; and Michie, by shortening its first *i*, becomes Micky, and suggests an Irish connection.

The German *ei* quite naturally loses its *eye* sound, and thus we find Seibels pronounced Sēēbels, and Geiger Geeger. Quattlebaum shortens its last syllable by omitting the *a*, and thus gives us Quattlebum.

Hallonquist betrays its Scandinavian origin, and Vanderhorst its Dutch; the latter is commonly shortened to Vandröst.

Examples can be multiplied indefinitely; but to prevent readers of the "Journal of American Folk-Lore" mistaking these pages for a transcript of a city directory, we will bring this notice to an end. Persons from the North or West about to settle in South Carolina will do well to study carefully the idiosyncrasies of folk-names in this region, and thus save themselves from mystification, or from mortification at their misconceptions.

H. Carrington Bolton.

April, 1891.

STONE IMPLEMENTS. — While visiting with Governor L. B. Prince in Santa Fé, New Mexico, last June, he picked up a chipped stone knife, of unusual form for that country but frequent East, and said that the Pueblo Indian who brought it to him called it a thunderbolt. Mr. Prince thought this a curious idea, and I was impressed with its singularity from such a source. It is quite likely, however, to have reached the Indians through the Spaniards. Polished celts are barely known in New Mexico. Stone images, rudely resembling the human form, and probably intended to represent the dead, are quite frequent.

W. M. Beauchamp.

A NOTE ON AN EARLY SUPERSTITION OF THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY. — "THE WHIP-POOR-WILL." — At the annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society, November 29, 1890, was presented a communication from L. E. Chittenden, of New York, containing a note on the superstition mentioned: —

It is difficult to explain how the mind of the child becomes so saturated with an early superstition that it cannot be thrown off in after life. My family came of Pilgrim stock, and as children were taught to look upon superstition as a bad form of heresy.

Whence or how I got other instructions I do not know, but now, when I am near the allotted age of man, I will at any time walk around a block to avoid seeing the new moon over my left shoulder. I will not begin a journey on Friday, and to see two crows successively flying to my left is an omen of evil fortune which will disturb me for a fortnight.

In the Champlain valley, on the banks of the beautiful Quinousquoi, where I was born, we had all the signs and omens common to New England. The "death-watch" was usually, and, when accompanied by the